

# 1950-1980 AP Exam

Version #1

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A group of young poets, writers, and artists who were critical of middle-class society were called either
  - A. beats or beatniks
  - B. yups or yuppies
  - C. howls or howlers
  - D. antis or antisocials
  - E. hipsters or hippies
2. The "Stonewall Riot" in New York City in 1969 was significant because it marked the beginning of
  - A. the gay liberation movement
  - B. the National Organization for Women (NOW)
  - C. a new violent phase of the Civil Rights movement for blacks
  - D. a movement for civil rights for prisoners
  - E. a movement for the Equal Rights Amendment
3. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was significant to the women's movement because it
  - A. provided federal legislation that was used to attack sexual discrimination
  - B. inspired grassroots organizations that aided women in their search for equality
  - C. struck down all laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester"
  - D. barred the practice of paying women less than men for equal work
  - E. declared that women must receive equal pay on the job
4. Among the root causes of the hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II was
  - A. all of the answers above
  - B. the Soviet mistreatment of eastern Europeans during World War II
  - C. the United States refusal to deal with the Soviet Union during the 1920s
  - D. the brutality of the Soviet government toward its own people
  - E. the fundamental difference between the nations' vision of the postwar world
5. During the period 1945 to 1960, the American people's standard of living
  - A. remained about the same
  - B. declined dramatically
  - C. increased moderately
  - D. increased substantially
  - E. declined slightly
6. Since the fall of Vietnam in 1975, historians have offered all of the following explanations for U.S. involvement there except
  - A. the United States was selflessly attempting to save its friends from foreign aggression
  - B. the United States wanted to preserve its own economic interests by keeping Vietnamese natural resources available to American industries
  - C. the United States wanted to impose its own political and economic system on the Vietnamese
  - D. the United States was trying to save Vietnam from the evils of communism
  - E. the United States involved as a logical step in its vision of containment

7. Kennedy believed that the future struggle against communism would occur mainly in the
  - A. developing countries of the Third World
  - B. industrialized nations of western Europe
  - C. Soviet satellites of eastern Europe
  - D. trade zones of China and Japan
  - E. wealthy nations of Asia
8. After initial excitement about the success of DDT, it was later discovered that it
  - A. had long-term toxic effects on animals and humans
  - B. caused cancer-producing agents to accelerate in the bloodstream
  - C. initiated the spread of tropical diseases in African and the Pacific
  - D. had nothing to do with halting typhus outbreaks
  - E. caused heart problems in the elderly
9. "Affirmative action" is best described as the legal requirement that
  - A. employers establish racial quotas for their workforce
  - B. employers hire workers who belong to Community Action organizations
  - C. employers be forced to obey federal and state laws that protect the civil rights of all
  - D. employers abandon practices that deny employment to blacks
  - E. employers take positive measures to recruit minorities to compensate for past injustices
10. The American commitment in Vietnam increased substantially when
  - A. President Truman ordered an attack of North Vietnam
  - B. President Nixon initiated "Vietnamization"
  - C. President Kennedy sent the Special Forces into Vietnam
  - D. President Johnson asked for and Congress approved the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
  - E. President Eisenhower sent military forces into combat to aid Diem
11. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was designed to
  - A. provide blacks equal access to public accommodations
  - B. end discrimination in employment
  - C. install voluntary voting codes in the South
  - D. all of the answers above
  - E. ensure the voting rights of blacks
12. The tenets of the philosophy of "black power" led to all of the following developments except
  - A. the attempt to exclude sympathetic whites from the movement
  - B. the emergence of the Black Panthers
  - C. the increase in young people choosing radical alternatives
  - D. the consolidation of civil rights organizations
  - E. the fostering of racial pride
13. The Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved when
  - A. the U.S. Senate refused to sanction the blockade and Kennedy had to remove the "quarantine"
  - B. the United States launched an air attack on Cuba
  - C. Kennedy accepted Khrushchev's offer to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for Kennedy's pledge not to invade the island
  - D. the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missile bases from Cuba in exchange for an agreement on arms limitation
  - E. the United States invaded Cuba with a force of Cuban exiles.
14. In its early years, the National Organization for Women (NOW) directed its efforts mainly toward assisting
  - A. suburban women with no outlet for their creative energies
  - B. women in the military
  - C. younger, more affluent women
  - D. women in the workplace
  - E. battered women

15. The Nixon-Kissinger policy toward the Third World, as expressed in the Nixon Doctrine, signified that
  - A. Third World countries would receive substantial financial support from the United States
  - B. the United States would attempt to establish stronger political alliances with Third World countries
  - C. U.S. interests in the Third World had declined
  - D. the United States would support leftwing governments in Third World countries
  - E. the Nixon administration would extend such programs as the Peace Corps
16. Although Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment in 1972, the amendment finally died because
  - A. Congress failed to pass the measure by the required two-thirds majority
  - B. women displayed an increasing indifference to equal rights
  - C. the time for ratification by the states expired
  - D. the Democratic party reversed its support
  - E. NOW withdrew its support for legislation it felt was not comprehensive
17. In 1965, the twenty-year debate over national health care culminated in the passage of Medicare, whose recipients were to be
  - A. all elderly Americans regardless of need
  - B. welfare clients of all ages
  - C. those who had served in the armed services or defense industries during World War II and the Korean War
  - D. children who lived in rural poverty
  - E. elderly Americans who were poor
18. "Freedom riders" in the early 1960s aimed at
  - A. the promotion of voting rights for all
  - B. an end to discrimination in employment
  - C. the desegregation of bus stations
  - D. the integration of public schools
  - E. the injustice of lynchings
19. Rock music in the late 1960's
  - A. praised the liberation of humanity
  - B. promoted a subversion of the current culture
  - C. often affirmed drug use
  - D. all of the above
  - E. included mystical influences from eastern religions
20. In *The Lonely Crowd*, David Riesman argued that
  - A. young people were on the verge of a violent rebellion
  - B. Americans were becoming too concerned about what others thought of them
  - C. the plight of Native Americans should become a major focal point of American politics
  - D. elderly Americans were being ignored by the government when it came to issues of social justice
  - E. the "military-industrial complex" was dominating the American economy and cultural values
21. Among the major accomplishments of the Ford administration was
  - A. the signing of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union
  - B. an impressive restoration of antipoverty programs
  - C. a significant decline in the inflation rate
  - D. all of the answers above
  - E. the prosecution of former President Nixon for crimes committed while in office
22. Martin Luther King, Jr. urged a protest philosophy called
  - A. massive resistance
  - B. incremental threat
  - C. passive resistance
  - D. citizens' councils
  - E. citizens' resistance

23. During the 1968 election campaign, Richard Nixon referred to the Vietnam War with the dramatic phrase of
- A. "death before dishonor"
  - B. "guns and glory"
  - C. "peace in our time"
  - D. "no substitute for victory"
  - E. "peace with honor"
24. In her book *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan argued for the idea that
- A. equality in the workplace could best be achieved via passive feminism
  - B. women who banded together could overcome a male-dominated society
  - C. women who lived the "ideal life" of the suburban housewife were often not fulfilled individuals
  - D. the happiest women were those who led fulfilled lives in purely domestic roles
  - E. the women's political movement was unnecessary
25. The Warren Commission reviewed the Kennedy assassination and concluded that
- A. the Soviet Union financed the assassination plot
  - B. Kennedy was killed on orders from Castro
  - C. Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and acted alone
  - D. the CIA participated in the plot to kill Kennedy
  - E. the assassination was planned by organized crime
26. Bilingualism
- A. all of the above
  - B. seemed to make it easier to assimilate into mainstream culture most believed
  - C. promoted schooling of non-English speaking students in their own language
  - D. was embraced by all Hispanics
  - E. was rejected by the Supreme Court in 1974
27. Success for the 1961 American-aided invasion of Cuba depended on
- A. support from the United States Navy
  - B. an anti-Castro uprising in Cuba
  - C. the destruction of Russian missile sites
  - D. American Marine's support
  - E. the cooperation of the British Navy
28. Senator Joe McCarthy lost most of his power and popularity when he
- A. consistently avoided raising substantial issues
  - B. employed cruel methods against his opponents while on television
  - C. was condemned by the Senate for "conduct unbecoming a senator"
  - D. all of the answers above
  - E. failed to prove any of his charges in the hearings involving the army
29. One of the primary reasons that the United States could not fully win the Vietnam War was
- A. the United States refused to bomb North Vietnam
  - B. Congress would not allocate sufficient funds to finance the war
  - C. American forces won few of the major battles
  - D. American military forces were inexperienced and understaffed
  - E. the United States employed conventional warfare techniques in an unconventional war
30. The reform program of Lyndon Johnson became known as the
- A. New Federalism
  - B. New Frontier
  - C. Square Deal
  - D. Fair Deal
  - E. Great Society

31. More than 100 southern members of Congress signed a "Manifesto" of 1956 in response
  - A. to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
  - B. to the Brown decision
  - C. to Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus's refusal to allow black students to enter Little Rock's Central High School
  - D. to the Montgomery bus boycott
  - E. to Harry Truman's desegregation order for the American military
32. The mood of the American people during the 1950s was shaped by
  - A. booming national prosperity and the continuing struggle against the expansion of communism
  - B. problems of the inner-city poor and concern with the environment
  - C. concern over the need for civil rights and the lack of social justice
  - D. a belief that communism was no longer a viable threat
  - E. a declining birth rate and the growth in the number of Social Security recipients
33. When Harry Truman assumed the Presidency after Franklin Roosevelt's death, he believed that
  - A. Stalin was essentially a good man who could be reasoned with
  - B. the Soviet Union's military weakness harmed its commitment to expansion
  - C. Stalin and the Soviet Union were fundamentally untrustworthy
  - D. the Soviet Union was a backward nation that posed no threat to the United States
  - E. Roosevelt had kept him well informed on international issues
34. The reforms of the Immigration Act of 1965 included a provision requiring that
  - A. restrictions be maintained only on immigration from northern and western Europe
  - B. immigration must continually decrease on a yearly basis
  - C. all immigrants must pass an English literacy test
  - D. immigration be based on a proportion of the number of immigrants from that country already in the U.S. population
  - E. the "national origins" system be eliminated
35. The major candidates for president in 1960 were
  - A. Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson
  - B. John Kennedy and Richard Nixon
  - C. Richard Nixon and Harry Truman
  - D. Dwight Eisenhower and John Kennedy
  - E. Lyndon Johnson and Dwight Eisenhower
36. Black power advocates included all of the following activists except
  - A. Bobby Seale
  - B. Elijah Muhammed
  - C. Huey Newton
  - D. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - E. Malcolm X
37. The Supreme Court decision in the 1973 case of Roe v. Wade stated that
  - A. the states had the right to determine if abortion would be legal in their state
  - B. under the constitutionally guaranteed "right to privacy," all state laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester" of pregnancy were invalid
  - C. the states had no jurisdiction concerning privacy matters
  - D. the civil liberties of the unborn were federally protected by the First Amendment
  - E. issues concerning the "first trimester" of pregnancy came under the jurisdiction of the states
38. Unlike Kennedy, Johnson was successful in getting Congress to approve his legislative proposals because
  - A. he was an effective lobbyist
  - B. all of the answers above
  - C. he capitalized upon the emotional aftershock of the Kennedy assassination
  - D. his party had huge majorities in both houses of Congress
  - E. he possessed great abilities as a coalition builder

39. As a result of the SALT I talks of 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that they would
- A. not create any new nuclear weapons systems
  - B. destroy some of their nuclear weapons
  - C. take no action regarding arms limitation
  - D. cease building all nuclear weapons
  - E. freeze their total number of ICBMs at current levels
40. Federal aid to schools provided in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was
- A. based on levels of local property taxes
  - B. available only to public schools
  - C. equally distributed between public and private schools
  - D. based upon the economic conditions of the students, not the schools
  - E. proportionally distributed among the states
41. When the Soviet Union shot down a U-2 aircraft over its country, the incident
- A. gave Nikita. Khrushchev the pretext he needed to break off the Paris summit discussions concerning Berlin
  - B. provided a boost in American morale about the Cold War
  - C. allowed Eisenhower to refuse to go to Geneva for a summit meeting on the issue of Austria
  - D. provided evidence of the superiority of United States technology over that of the Soviets, which in turn accelerated the arms race
  - E. proved to Washington that the Soviets were willing to shoot down unarmed passenger aircraft
42. Four students were killed at Kent State University during a protest of
- A. the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - B. the draft policies of the American government
  - C. the plundering of the environment by major industries
  - D. the American bombing of Laos and Cambodia
  - E. the treatment of civil rights workers in Alabama
43. The term "massive resistance" was a slogan and policy most closely associated with
- A. John Foster Dulles and his new policy concerning communism
  - B. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
  - C. Thurgood Marshall and support for the Brown decision
  - D. Rosa Parks and her decision not to give up her bus seat
  - E. southern opposition to the Brown decision
44. Eisenhower's secretary of state, John Foster Dulles
- A. did not want the United States to become involved in foreign alliances
  - B. continued to support the Truman administration's containment policy
  - C. supported a return to traditional isolationism rather than internationalism
  - D. proposed a series of summit meetings between Eisenhower and Soviet leaders to improve relations between the two nations
  - E. announced anew policy of "massive retaliation," threatening the use of nuclear weapons to counter communist aggression
45. In his "malaise" speech, Jimmy Carter said that
- A. the United States should denounce the Salt II agreements and seek peace between Egypt and Israel
  - B. America should give foreign aid to the Arab countries and attempt to form political alliances with the oil-producing countries
  - C. America was experiencing a "crisis of confidence" and needed to decrease its dependence on foreign oil
  - D. civil rights a war on poverty were the major issues of his administration
  - E. federal spending for public works should be reduced and taxes increased

46. During the presidential campaign of 1980, Ronald Reagan took advantage of
- A. President Carter's uninspired campaigning
  - B. the spreading tax revolt
  - C. President Carter's inability to solve the Iran hostage crisis
  - D. all of the answers above
  - E. his ability to appear amiable on television
47. Under the policy of "termination," the federal government changed its approach to Native Americans by
- A. encouraging a return to tribal control of communal land
  - B. placing the reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
  - C. forcing individual Native Americans to adapt themselves to the white world
  - D. withdrawing all recognition of tribes as legal entities
  - E. taking reservation lands from individual owners and making them the communal property of the tribes
48. In response to the Iranian hostage crisis, President Carter took the action of
- A. returning the Shah of Iran to Iran in exchange for the hostages
  - B. sending a Marine division to the capital of Iran
  - C. ordering air strikes against Tehran
  - D. getting the Soviet Union to intervene in Iran on behalf of the hostages
  - E. negotiating the release of the hostages after more than a year of captivity
49. Howard Baker's question "What did the president know and when did he know it?" was in direct reference to the presidents role in the
- A. bombing of Cambodia
  - B. "Saturday Night Massacre"
  - C. Paris peace talks
  - D. Watergate cover-up
  - E. suppression of the Pentagon Papers
50. Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus's refusal to allow black students to enter Little Rock's Central High School led to
- A. President Eisenhower federalizing national guard troops to insure order and integrate the school
  - B. the resignation of the superintendent of Little Rock schools
  - C. George Wallace calling up the national guard
  - D. race riots by African-American throughout Arkansas
  - E. entry of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s into Little Rock
51. The evidence in the Watergate case, based on testimony and on the White House tapes, included that Nixon
- A. was guilty of some minor crimes but not enough to justify his removal from office
  - B. was involved in the case but was not proven guilty of any crime
  - C. was the one who originally ordered the break-in
  - D. was innocent of any wrongdoing
  - E. was guilty of a major crime: obstructing justice by covering up evidence of the crimes of others
52. Public opinion turned radically against the Vietnam War after the
- A. Diem regime collapsed due to corruption
  - B. American troops invaded North Vietnam
  - C. Communists captured the capital of South Vietnam
  - D. United States began to bomb North Vietnam
  - E. Viet Cong launched the 1968 Tet Offensive
53. As the Watergate investigations moved forward, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew
- A. began publicly to criticize President Nixon
  - B. resigned his office to become a Supreme Court justice
  - C. died from a heart attack and was replaced by Gerald Ford
  - D. was assassinated by a frustrated Democrat
  - E. resigned from office after pleading no contest to income tax evasion

54. The "sit-in" movement of racial protest in the early 1960s resulted in
- A. the integration of some public eating facilities
  - B. all of the answers above
  - C. the sending of federal marshals to some Southern restaurants
  - D. the demise of student activist organizations
  - E. the creation of the Black Panthers
55. Kennedy encountered difficulty getting his legislative proposals passed by Congress because
- A. his programs were too conservative for the Democratic party
  - B. Republicans controlled both houses of Congress
  - C. conservative Democrats tended to vote against them
  - D. he had lost the support of the western liberals
  - E. of the unpopularity of the Vietnam War
56. One of the major contributing factors to the rising inflation of the Ford administration during the 1970s was
- A. a sharp drop in interest rates
  - B. the decreasing importance of the national bank
  - C. a significant decrease in federal spending
  - D. a major cut in tax rates
  - E. dependence on foreign oil supplies
57. The growth of suburbs resulted from all of the following except
- A. an increase in affluence that caused major growth of the middle class
  - B. the desire to escape the integration of urban neighborhoods and schools
  - C. the desire of people to isolate themselves from the sense of community that often developed in the crowded cities
  - D. mass production techniques that provided inexpensive homes
  - E. a renewed emphasis on family life following years of war during which families had often been separated or disrupted
58. Eisenhower's greatest contribution as president was his
- A. unbending commitment to civil rights
  - B. success in ending the arms race
  - C. success in eliminating the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - D. successful peace negotiations in bringing an end to the conflict in Vietnam
  - E. sense of the limitations of American power
59. Kennedy's election to the presidency was notable because of his
- A. religion
  - B. narrow plurality in the popular vote
  - C. all of the answers above
  - D. appealing public image
  - E. youth
60. President Carter's diplomatic efforts in relieving the tensions between Egypt and Israel resulted in
- A. a formal peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
  - B. the Egyptian occupations of the Golan Heights
  - C. the return of the West Bank to the Palestinian Arabs
  - D. an initial movement toward peace but an inability to formulate a final peace treaty
  - E. an agreement to reduce tensions by placing U.S. troops on the West Bank
61. Effects of the launching of Sputnik included
- A. the growth of the antiwar movement
  - B. tax cuts that were meant to stimulate a faltering economy
  - C. a loss of credibility for the scientists of the Soviet Union
  - D. protests about excessive government spending
  - E. calls for more funding for science education in America



62. The massive racial unrest and rioting that erupted in more than sixty American cities in 1968 occurred as a result of the assassination of
- A. Medgar Evers
  - B. Malcolm X
  - C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - D. John F. Kennedy
  - E. Robert Kennedy
63. Though he made few films such as *Giant*, the 1950s "bad boy" actor whose image became the icon for the era was
- A. Humphrey Bogart
  - B. Jack Kerouac
  - C. Marlon Brando
  - D. James Dean
  - E. Elvis Presley
64. The election of Richard Nixon to the presidency in 1968 indicated that the American people wanted to
- A. pursue social reform
  - B. correct the ills of society
  - C. improve a struggling economy
  - D. maintain the status quo
  - E. restore stability and law and order
65. The most significant cause of the soaring inflation of the 1970s was
- A. America's decreasing supplies of coal and iron
  - B. Nixon's reduction in defense spending
  - C. the fiscal policies of the Republican administration
  - D. the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve
  - E. a large increase in the price of oil
66. The domestic programs of President John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson
- A. resulted in significant increases in federal spending
  - B. all of the answers above
  - C. were often weak from an administration viewpoint
  - D. delegated authority extensively to community leaders
  - E. addressed often-ignored social ills
67. Johnson's domestic program centered upon the issues of
- A. judicial reform and fiscal conservatism
  - B. economic strength and reducing the federal bureaucracy
  - C. social welfare and economic strength
  - D. government efficiency and decreasing the national debt
  - E. social reform and balanced budgets
68. Kennedy decided to remove Diem from the presidency of South Vietnam when
- A. Diem massacred a large number of Viet Cong
  - B. Diem had his own brother shot for treason
  - C. Diem announced he would no longer accept American aid
  - D. Diem launched attacks on the country's Buddhists
  - E. Diem refused to allow American soldiers to engage in combat
69. President Kennedy's proposals calling for an "Alliance for Progress" reflected his desire to
- A. counter Communist aggression through an atomic weapons program
  - B. expand American influence through peaceful means
  - C. all of the answers above
  - D. use American volunteers to destabilize Latin America
  - E. promote violent overthrows of communist regimes

70. In an effort to bring an end to the controversy over the Vietnam War, Richard Nixon's first moves were to authorize changing U.S. policy by
- A. creating the draft lottery and gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam
  - B. firing William Westmoreland as commander in charge of operations
  - C. bombing the Cambodian staging areas and the Ho Chi Minh Trail
  - D. immediately withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam and signing a ceasefire agreement with the North Vietnamese
  - E. bombing North Vietnamese harbors and negotiating with the North Vietnamese

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1. (*p. 805-806*) A
2. (*p. 862-863*) A
3. (*p. 864*) A
4. (*p. 768*) A
5. (*p. 790*) D
6. (*p. 836-837*) B
7. (*p. 832-833*) A
8. (*p. 794*) A
9. (*p. 830*) E
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11. (*p. 829*) D
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14. (*p. 864-865*) D
15. (*p. 873*) C
16. (*p. 866*) C
17. (*p. 823*) A
18. (*p. 826*) C
19. (*p. 855*) D
20. (*p. 804*) B
21. (*p. 886*) A
22. (*p. 811*) C
23. (*p. 870*) E
24. (*p. 864*) C
25. (*p. 822*) C
26. (*p. 862*) C
27. (*p. 833*) B
28. (*p. 813*) D
29. (*p. 841*) E
30. (*p. 823*) E
31. (*p. 810*) B
32. (*p. 789*) A
33. (*p. 770*) C
34. (*p. 825*) E
35. (*p. 822*) B

36. (p. 831-832) D
37. (p. 866) B
38. (p. 823) B
39. (p. 873) E
40. (p. 825) D
41. (p. 817) A
42. (p. 870) D
43. (p. 810) E
44. (p. 813-814) E
45. (p. 887) C
46. (p. 894) D
47. (p. 857-858) D
48. (p. 894-895) E
49. (p. 880) D
50. (p. 810-811) A
51. (p. 880) E
52. (p. 844-845) E
53. (p. 880) E
54. (p. 826) A
55. (p. 822) C
56. (p. 886) E
57. (p. 800-801) C
58. (p. 817) E
59. (p. 822) C
60. (p. 888) A
61. (p. 797) E
62. (p. 846) C
63. (p. 806) D
64. (p. 847) E
65. (p. 877) E
66. (p. 823-826) B
67. (p. 823-824) C
68. (p. 838) D
69. (p. 833) B
70. (p. 870) A

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